

A NEW NODONOTA WITH A KEY TO THE UNITED STATES SPECIES (COLEOPTERA: CHRYSOMELIDAE).

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A number of Chrysomelid beetles recently received by the writer for identification from Mr. Frank H. Parker included a species of *Nodonota* which is abundantly distinct from any in our fauna. This is described below as a new species. Although this is but the second of this genus to be added to our list since Schaeffer's excellent key, 1906 (*Bull. Brook. Ins.* 1, (9): 238-239), it appears worthwhile to present a modification of his tables to include the subsequently discovered forms. A revisional study of the *Nodonota* does not seem necessary at the present time.

***Nodonota parkeri* White, n. sp.**

Size large, robust; color uniformly blackish-blue above; the elytra strongly elevated from base to middle, then sharply declivent to apex; humeral callosity very feeble, surface of elytra not at all costate. 4-5.5 mm. Head with faintly metallic greenish lustre, vertex moderately finely punctate, clypeus and labrum emarginate, antennae extending to middle of elytra, basal segments testaceous outer segments fuscous, segments one plus two equal in length to seventh which is equal to the ultimate, segments 3-6 and 8-10 equal in length and each four-fifths the length of the seventh, all segments gradually broadening from the 3d apically, 8th twice the width of 4th, terminal segment fusiform with apex acutely pointed. Pronotum slightly more than twice as wide as long; disk moderately and sides densely covered with medium sized punctures, entire surface alutaceous; lateral margin feebly rounding (subparallel) to middle then more strongly rounded to apical angle which ends in an acute small reflexed cusp. Scutellum impunctate, alutaceous, sides parallel in basal half, then strongly converging to apex which is obtusely subangulate. Elytra almost as wide as long, with punctures slightly larger than those of pronotum, punctures subseriate, surface smooth and more shining than pronotum and scutellum, very feebly alutaceous, umbone feebly developed. Body beneath blackish with bronze lustre, the prothoracic flanks with greenish lustre, surface strongly alutaceous, impunctate except prothoracic flanks which are similar to pronotum in sculpture;

prosternum constricted between the coxae, femora metallic as ventral surface, tibiae and tarsi fuscous. Last ventral segment emarginate at the apex with emargination filled with a strongly reflexed lobe of the pygidium, the pygidium with a longitudinal groove on its posterior surface just below the apical elytral angles. Length, 5.5 mm.; width 3.8 mm.

Type locality: Patagonia, Arizona.

Holotype, female; collected at Patagonia, Arizona, VIII-14-1935, by F. H. Parker, remains in author's collection. Five paratypes (all females) with same data as the type are deposited in the collections of F. H. Parker, the California Academy of Science, and the writer. One paratype in the R. G. Dahl collection is from Nogales, Santa Cruz Co., Ariz., IX-6-06, F. W. Nunenmacher, Collector.

Parkeri is readily separable from all our *Nodonota* by the peculiar structure of elytra which is described above as "strongly elevated from base to middle, then sharply declivent to apex." This condition greatly exceeds *convexa* Say which is a smaller blackish bronze species. In *parkeri* the elevated surface of the elytra, when viewed from the side, appears to form a subangular peak which is flattened across the apical declivous surface. This character remains constant in the series of seven specimens which vary only in size and color. The dark blue may possess a violet sheen and some specimens have the femora as well as the tibia fuscous.

This distinctive species is gratefully named in honor of Mr. Frank H. Parker of Globe, Arizona, who collected most of the representatives observed.

KEY TO THE UNITED STATES NODONOTA.

(Modified from Schaeffer, 1906)

1. Elytra with one or more distinct costiform elevations, at least in the female 2
 - Both sexes without costiform elevations at sides 5
2. Sides of pronotum near base broadly and strongly rounded, meeting the basal angles in a continuous curve; color brown, bronze, or green; 4.5 mm. (Brownsville, Tex.)
 - rotundicollis* Schaeffer
 - Sides of pronotum feebly rounded, extending nearly straight and parallel from a little behind middle to base; hind angles distinct 3
3. Form oblong, elytra with umbonal costiform elevation 4
 - Form oval, convex, robust; the female with several costiform

elevations on each side of the umbone, the inner costae shorter; color bronze (or blue?); 5 mm.; (So. Arizona)

basalis Jacoby

4. Punctures of pronotum, especially at sides, substrigose; form moderately convex; color green, blue, violet, or bronze; 4 mm. *puncticollis* Say
 Punctures of pronotum well separated and round; color bronze; 3.25 mm. (Brownsville, Tex.) *texana* Schaeffer
5. Lateral margin of pronotum strongly rounded to base; pronotum widest at basal 3d 6
 Lateral margin of pronotum not rounded to base; pronotum widest at base 7
6. Form more oval and convex; pronotum moderately narrower at apex than base; head finely punctate; sides of metasternum coarsely, densely punctate; color shining, blackish-bronze; size 4.25 mm. (Eastern U. S.) . . *convexa* Say
 Form more elongate and more depressed; pronotum much narrower at apex than at base; head coarsely punctate; metasternum sides not or but very faintly punctate; color greenish, blue, violet, or blackish bronze; size 4 mm. (Eastern States) *tristis* Oliv.
7. Clypeus strongly constricted by antennal bases; form elongate, not strongly convex; color variable as above. Size 3.75 mm. (Middle and So. Eastern States) . . *clypealis* Horn
 Clypeus not constricted; form robust, elytra angularly convex; color blue or blue with violet sheen; size 5 mm. (So. Arizona) *parkeri* White n. sp.

A REMARKABLE IMMIGRANT LEPTOPODID IN CALIFORNIA.

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The Hemipterous family Leptopodidae has thus far been recorded only from the old world. *Leptopus marmoratus* was described as early as 1778 by Goeze while *Patapius spinosus* was first described as *Acanthia spinosa* by Rossi in 1790. Leptopodids have since proven to be widespread and not uncommon in the warmer parts of Europe, Asia, and Africa. The family is allied